

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.THE DAILY HERALD, published every
day in the year. Four cents per copy.
Twelve dollars per year, or one dollar per
month, free of postage.All business, news letters or telegraphic
despatches must be addressed New York
Herald.Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—NO. 112 SOUTH
SIXTH STREET.LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK
HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—AVENUE DE L'OPERA.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be
received and forwarded on the same terms
as in New York.

VOLUME XLII.....NO. 166

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THIRTY-FOURTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

OFFENBACH AND AIMER, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

KIDNAPPED, at 8 P. M.

WOODS MUSEUM.

JEAN VALJEAN, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

EAGLE THEATRE.

PARTED, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

CHATEAU MABILLE VARIETIES.

at 8 P. M.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.

HUMPHY DUMPTY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.

at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

FIGURE, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

GLOBE THEATRE.

VARIETY, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

THE MIGHTY DOLLAR, at 8 P. M. W. J. Florence.

TAMMANY HALL.

BILLIARD MATCH, at 8 P. M.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

GRAND CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.

at 8 P. M.

PARK THEATRE.

THE KERRY GOW, at 8 P. M. Matinee at 2 P. M. J. J. Murphy.

IRVING HALL.

BILLIARD TOURNAMENT, at 8 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1876.

From our reports this morning the probabilities
are that the weather to-day will be partly
cloudy and foggy.During the summer months the Herald will
be sent to subscribers in the country at the rate
of twenty-five cents per week, free of postage.NOTICE TO COUNTRY NEWSDEALERS.—For
prompt and regular delivery of the Herald
by fast mail trains orders must be sent direct to
this office. Postage free.WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—The stock mar-
ket opened weak and closed firm but fever-
ish. Gold sold at 112 5/8-8 all day. Money
on call was freely supplied at 2 1/2-2 per cent.
Government and railway bonds were steady.
Foreign exchange is unchanged.ROSCOE CONKLING is the only man who can
beat Samuel J. Tilden in the State of New
York.A RIOT AT GIBRALTAR is a small affair
when a few sailors only are concerned, but
there is material for a row around those
parts which would be heard all over the
world.THE TRIAL OF BATTILL for the murder of
Ann Hammar, last March, was begun yester-
day before Recorder Hackett and will be
continued to-day. The testimony gives the
picture of a horrid crime. The blood on the
hands of the prisoner when he was arrested
has to be accounted for, or he will find it
difficult to escape a verdict of guilty.*WE ARE apt to suspect a reform movement
which goes around with a band of music.
There is too much music in the Bristow
cavass. That should be left to the Custom
House brigade, under Davenport, and the
Conkling light brigade, under the command
of that brilliant cavalryman Colonel Crosby,
the Desaix of the New York cavass.THE JEROME PARK RACING and the Sea-
wanhaka regatta and that of the plucky
little Williamsburg Yacht Club were
among the outdoor sports that attracted
New Yorkers yesterday. The principal
sporting event from across the water
which seeks our columns is the opening day
of the Ascot meeting. Petrarch's victory in
the Prince of Wales' Stakes brings that fine
horse, on which so much was lost at the
Derby, to the front again.THE ESCAPED FENIANS.—Pending the
arrival of details of the rescue of the Fenian
prisoners from West Australia, which has
only reached us in the merest outline, the
story of an ex-Fenian prisoner, whose term
expired in West Australia last January and
who was cognizant of the plot for a rescue,
will be read with interest. It may, however,
only give an extra edge to the appetite for
news on this subject which moves our Irish
columns.THE EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA should
be free to the public on the Fourth of July.
The Commissioners, who are willing to sacri-
fice more than a million of dollars by closing
it on Sundays, ought not to grudge the
public the privilege of free admission on the
anniversary of American independence. We
shall await with interest the manifestation of
a little liberality in the management of the
great national show, but regret to say that
the indications thus far are as feeble as those
of precious metals in the Emma mine.THE RIFLE TEAM COMPETITION at Creed-
moor yesterday, with the shooting to be done
to-day, will decide who are to be the twelve
men on whom America will rely in the Cen-
tennial contest. The shooting yesterday was
very fine; the first eight having ninety
points above an average of centres, while
the first twelve made 2,482 out of 3,000
points, the last four men of the
twelve only being eight points behind the
centre average. This gives a percentage of
82.73, which is the best made since the
shooting for places began. The weather
was favorable to fine shooting. The new
men stand well forward, Messrs. Farwell
and Hyde heading the list. We are glad to
note that Major Fulton is redeeming his
threatened reputation. The Chicago rifle-
man is vindicating our good opinion.

The Republican Convention.

Some enthusiastic correspondents from Cincinnati indicate the nomination of Mr. Blaine on the first or second ballot. We have only to say that the nomination of Mr. Blaine means the disruption of the republican party and the almost certain election of a democratic President, if the democrats do not throw away the chance by a folly as great as that of the republicans. The nomination of Blaine is the republican party revolting against its principles, its integrity and its discipline. What severer accusation can the democrats make against the republicans than would be implied in this repudiation of Grant's administration; this confession, for confession it would be, of a republican failure; this admission that every Herald criticism of Caesarism was sound? It is not only a revolution in the republican party, but it is the victory of the democrats. It is a vote of censure upon Lincoln and Grant in this, that Grant is the natural successor of Lincoln and as much entitled to the party confidence. It makes the democratic canvass a walk-over. This threatened result is said to come from the revolt of the Pennsylvania delegation against Don Cameron. We believe this theory of revolt is mere moonshine. Mr. Cameron is the representative of the party in the councils of the President, and any revolt ends his career as a leader of political forces in Pennsylvania. One of our correspondents says that Mr. Cameron won one point in the contest and still holds his sway. If Mr. Cameron is sincere in his support of Mr. Conkling, as we believe him to be, he can carry all of his points. A successful revolt in Pennsylvania and the nomination of a candidate as weak as Mr. Blaine will destroy the republican party as effectually as the whig party was destroyed when it abandoned its principles, its traditions, its discipline and its leaders and endeavored to crawl into power by the nomination of General Scott. We do not deny, even if we accept with reserve these speculations from Cincinnati, that Mr. Blaine has commanding strength. He has now what he had a year ago. He has won a great triumph in this, that instead of standing before the bar of the House to answer why he should not be expelled from the House for tampering with a witness and suppressing testimony he is able to rally his forces at Cincinnati and enter the Convention as a leading candidate for the Presidency.

We repeat that this is a great triumph, and it is due to Mr. Blaine to say that he has won it by the persistence and enthusiasm of his friends and by a display of assurance and ability that we have never seen in an American politician. But this does not assure him the nomination at Cincinnati. We have yet to hear of a vote that he has won in the canvass. The action of Pennsylvania is quoted in his favor; but, as the Herald showed a week ago in its interviews with the delegates from that State, Mr. Blaine had from the beginning warm and brave friends. The vote in the delegation yesterday shows that the Philadelphia Ring, which is believed by the best people of that city to be as bad as Tweed's Ring, is disposed to insist upon Mr. Blaine after Hartman. This is the only change that we have to note in the situation as far as Blaine is concerned. His friends are making a desperate fight. Their policy is to carry him through on the hurrah on the first ballot, as a "rebel" martyr and so on. It is possible that this policy may succeed, as a convention is always a curious body. When a candidate for the Presidency has a good solid backing to begin with he can do a good business by promising Cabinet appointments and other little perquisites. We are afraid that it was by a trade like this that our martyr President won the States of Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio in the Chicago Convention. What the friends of Lincoln did sixteen years ago may be done by the friends of Blaine. We can therefore see how the nomination of Mr. Blaine is possible; but it will surprise us if the wise men of the party, who have the success of their cause at heart, consent to the selection of a gentleman whose canvass would be an apology from the beginning and who would most likely be beaten as badly as Scott was beaten in 1852.

So far as New York is concerned, Mr. Blaine would never carry this State. His nomination will give it as surely to the democrats as Maryland or Georgia. There is not a letter in the correspondence captured from Mulligan that will not require explanation and defence. A man who was so fruitless with his letters to railway jobbers may have others in existence which will rise up to confront him in the hour of trial. But this is the business of the republicans, and we do not propose to instruct them as to what they shall do with the fair canvass which lies before them, a canvass which may be won if a candidate is named who can carry the party and not a candidate who will have to be carried from the outset. If New York is a necessary element in the success of the republicans, as we think it is, then the man to nominate is Mr. Conkling. We are free to say that the only republican who can carry this State against Governor Tilden is Mr. Conkling. Mr. Morton cannot do it on account of his financial notions. We are afraid that Mr. Washburne even would find it hard to maintain his position here. But the name of Roscoe Conkling at the head of the ticket would poll a vote such as has rarely been cast for a republican candidate. The name of Roscoe Conkling at the head of the ticket gives the canvass the prestige of assured victory in New York. It gives the party a name that will grow stronger with every phase of the canvass. What if he is haughty and imperious and distant? What if, as Senator Madden complains, he does not go around the country shaking hands with everybody? He is a high, proud, royal nature, that never flinched, never lied, never shrank from a party duty, and in this time of universal suspicion has never had a stain upon his escutcheon. If the republicans want a republican what man among them has a better record than our proud and brilliant young Senator? If they want a patriot what candidate more worthy than this eloquent defender of the war and the Union, who did not need a Spencer-gun contract to spur his patriotism? If they want a leader

who more capable than the Senator who stood by Grant and the Southern republicans on the Louisiana question at a time when Mr. Blaine was trimming on the Force bill and endeavoring to conciliate the rebel element? In every quality of statesmanship, eloquence, fidelity to party and personal character, in every attribute desirable in a President of which the country would be proud, Roscoe Conkling is to-day a head and shoulders above any man who thus far has been named in connection with the Presidency at Cincinnati.

If the republicans want to make a brilliant fighting canvass let them take with Mr. Conkling some such man as Logan of Illinois. Logan would make a capital Vice President. If the friends of Governor Hayes decline to permit his name to be used for any but the first place let Logan be taken. General Logan is one of the really great men of this nation—one of the men who have shown greatness in peace and in war. His nomination would summon all the war feeling which is believed to be yet so potent an element in the politics of this country. Logan is the Murat of the republican party, and he comes at the head of the Illinois delegation. There is no soldier in the West who would excite so much enthusiasm as Logan, unless we name Phil Sheridan, whose place in the army takes him out of the possibilities of a nomination. Conkling and Logan would represent the enthusiasm and the courage of the party. They would give the country a ticket which slanders itself could not stain. The worst that could be said of it would be that it is an extreme republican ticket, which is what we expect from a republican convention. New York, which would rejoice in honoring her brilliant Senator, would also rejoice in honoring the chivalrous leader of the republican party in Illinois.

If the republicans go into the fight with Conkling and Logan at their head it means a ringing aggressive fighting canvass from the beginning. It means that it has as a party nothing to regret, nothing to explain, nothing to retract; that it means to hold to the power which it has held for so many years. It will be a young men's ticket, reviving the enthusiasm of Fremont days. The nomination of any other candidate but Conkling compels the democrats to nominate Tilden and gives this State to the democrats, as Conkling is the only man who can be depended upon to carry New York against our venerable Governor. Mr. Bristow would make a good candidate but for the fact that his administration would, in the eyes of honorable men, be tainted with all the vices of the detective system. Mr. Morton's health makes him out of the question, much to the regret of all who honor this noble Indian for his patriotism during the war. In the event of the Convention escaping from the Blaine enthusiasm, which we suspect to be largely exaggerated, it will drift toward some unknown candidate. It may be, and possibly will be, in the power of Mr. Blaine to direct its course, in the event we look for the nomination of Hayes or Washburne. But, in accepting or rejecting Mr. Conkling, the Convention which meets to-day must accept or reject the electoral vote of New York.

THE SOUTHERN DELEGATES who are asked to vote for Mr. Blaine because he made a speech abusing Jefferson Davis should remember that he did not make this speech until he became a candidate for the Presidency; that he made it against amnesty, a measure every American desires to see passed. They should remember that he opposed the Force bill to conciliate the democrats, and enabled them to have their way by a convenient ruling. The truth is that Mr. Blaine has trimmed on this Southern question. Mr. Conkling was a manly advocate of the administration policy at the very time that Mr. Blaine was playing into the hands of the democrats. The only political principle which James G. Blaine accepts and supports is the personal advancement of James G. Blaine. He will take no risk in politics where that interest is concerned. Conkling's record on the Southern question, although not altogether to our liking, is a manlier one than Blaine's.

ENEMIES OF MR. CONKLING, like Mr. Curtis, insist that he must be defeated in order to propitiate their support. But what is to be done for the friends of Mr. Conkling? It should be remembered that Mr. Conkling has a claim upon the party which no other candidate possesses. He was offered the Chief Justiceship of the Supreme Court twice, and each time he declined it. He felt that his place was with the rank and file of the party, and he would not abandon it even for the splendid seclusion of the Supreme Bench. If there is any discipline in the republican party, any consideration for party services, this fact should be remembered to the honor of Mr. Conkling now, when it is proposed to give him the command of the party of which he is the most brilliant leader.

NEW YORK NOT NEEDED.—Our Cincinnati despatches report Colonel McClure, the editor of the Philadelphia Times, as declaring that the next election will go democratic or republican without the aid of New York. This is an intelligent assertion, but we are afraid shows the Colonel's overconfidence. The Colonel, as an old Greeley leader, is anxious to have a candidate nominated at Cincinnati who will be beaten, and is, therefore, a warm advocate of Blaine.

MR. BRISTOW is said to have forbidden any of his subordinates to take part in the canvass for his nomination. This sounds well and looks like reform. But what is Bluford Wilson doing at Cincinnati? Mr. Wilson is an officer of the Treasury, and if it is true about Bristow he has resigned his office. The Bristow reform movement is about as much of a humbug as the Citizens' Association, which started seven or eight years ago to beat Tweed, and which Tweed captured and owned as soon as it showed any strength.

IT IS SAID that the friends of Blaine propose to make Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Convention. Wilson, of Iowa, is one of the principal railway statesmen of the time, and was as deep in the Credit Mobilier business as Schuyler Colfax. He is just the man to preside over a Blaine convention.

The Latest Phases at Cincinnati.

Yesterday was a busy day at Cincinnati, but the intriguing activity of the friends of the several candidates produced no very marked change in the situation. The Blaine managers profess increased confidence, but the only visible improvement in the prospects of their candidate on the first ballot consists in the removal of previous misgivings as to the steadfastness of his original supporters. It is supposed that Blaine will hold all the delegates that were expected to vote for him at the time of their election; and if so he will make a formidable show on the first ballot. But he will nevertheless lack something like a hundred votes of a majority. The only encouraging sign for him after the first ballot is the action of the Pennsylvania delegation yesterday. But his friends interpret the Pennsylvania proceedings according to their wishes, and overrate their importance. What the Pennsylvania delegates decided was that their votes should be cast as a unit and continue to be given for Hartman until twenty members of the delegation wished to retire for consultation. This, on its face, is merely a provision against wasting the influence of the State on Hartman after the time comes for making it efficient. The fact that they retire to consult will prove nothing as to the result of the conference. Twenty men can lead the horse to the water, but it will require thirty to make him drink. The delegation can be changed from Hartman to some other candidate only by a majority, and thirty is the smallest number that makes a majority of fifty-eight. It is possible that the Pennsylvania delegation may retire to consult several times before a majority consents to desert Hartman. If they should stand by him beyond the third ballot the prospect is that Blaine will be out of the field by that time and the delegation be given to some other candidate when it is transferred. Unless Blaine makes decided gains on the second ballot his forces will break and scatter.

It became still more evident yesterday that it was before that neither Morton nor Bristow has any chance of the nomination. The greater part of the Morton delegates are expected to go over to Conkling, but Bristow has a strong New England support, and this part of his forces will probably vote for Hayes and give him a nucleus around which some other broken delegations may rally, particularly the Blaine delegations of the Northwest. The contest will then lie between Hayes and Conkling, and if the Pennsylvania delegation is kept to Hartman up to that time it will hold the balance between these two, and can give the victory to either. In such a conjuncture it might prefer Hayes if his friends would agree to support Hartman for the Vice Presidency. Otherwise it would be more likely to go to Conkling.

The Conkling forces will be ably maneuvered throughout, and will depend for success chiefly on good generalship. The ability of Conkling to carry New York—without which no candidate can be elected—is the strongest point in his canvass. It is certain that Blaine would have no chance in New York against Governor Tilden running on the democratic side. If the Governor had the selection of his competitor he would prefer Blaine to any other republican, for against no other could his claim as a reformer—which is the chief foundation of his strength—be so effective. Next to Conkling Hayes (leaving Washburne out of the question) would have the best chance in New York against Governor Tilden, but it would be solely in consequence of a great victory in the October election in Ohio, whose prestige would strengthen and encourage the republican party in all the other States. Governor Tilden is so unpopular with the Ohio democracy that a great republican triumph in that State would be easy with Hayes on one side and Tilden on the other, and this would damage Tilden and help Hayes in New York. But even then it is doubtful if Hayes could carry the State, whereas a republican victory would be reasonably certain with Conkling as the republican candidate.

WOODFORD'S FIGHT FOR CIVIL SERVICE.—We commend Governor Woodford for his efforts to compel the Republican Convention to adopt a plank in favor of civil service. But the Governor should do the President the justice to say that he did his best to carry out the civil service, and was only prevented by the revolt of the Congressmen, and especially the Senators, who would have patronage. The way to have civil service is to reform the delegations to Congress. Send good men to Congress, and when we have men as good as Woodford let them stay in, and not resign. This is the way to have civil service, and we hope our brilliant fellow citizen will persevere in his fight.

THE CENTENNIAL QUARREL.—Mr. John Welsh, the President of the Centennial Board of Finance, regrets that any public reference has been made to the quarrel with the Centennial Commission. He says that "harmony of action is paramount," but we do not see the evidence of it. Thus far there has been nothing but discordance, and Mr. Welsh admitted it when he referred the question of authority to Mr. Charles O'Connor and other eminent members of the Bar. We trust that Mr. Welsh will not gloss over this matter, for if he does there will be disputes and disgraceful conflicts from now till the end of the celebration in November.

MR. BRISTOW will have leisure to attend to the duties of the Treasury without any distractions from the canvass. Mr. Bristow will not be nominated. For a reform candidate his friends are spending too much money.

A SORRY EXCUSE.—Our Cincinnati correspondent reports Mr. Mann, one of the delegates from Philadelphia, as declaring that he will never vote for Mr. Conkling or any New York candidate because of the apathy shown by the New York people toward the Centennial. We are sorry to see the Centennial dragged into the canvass. If the Pennsylvanians wish to make it an issue they should put their feelings into a formal shape. A resolution expressing the sentiments of Mr. Mann would be in order. The truth is the people of New York do feel the deepest interest in the Centennial, and no one has done more for it in this State than Mr. Conkling. We fear Mr. Mann

takes petty views of things. He is too small for Philadelphia, which is a great and self-respecting city, and should move to Camden. A politician who goes to Cincinnati to growl about the Centennial is about large enough for Camden, or Peoria, or Rahway. Mr. Mann should be ashamed of himself.

Speaker Kerr Handsomely Vindicated.

We rejoice, both for Speaker Kerr's sake and in behalf of political candor, that his exoneration from charges of that perfidious wretch, Harney, has been conveyed to the public in so noble and pleasing a manner, and that justice has been done with the added grace of courtesy. The conduct of the republican members of the committee and the House on this occasion was high toned and magnanimous. They not only attested his innocence by their votes, but stood up and bore cordial testimony to the uprightness of his stainless character as attested by his whole public career. The vote was unanimous that the accusations against Mr. Kerr were groundless and that his high reputation for purity is unassailed. For our part we have throughout considered the charges against him incredible, as much so as similar charges would have been against Charles Sumner or Silas Wright. We expected his vindication, but we did not anticipate this display of chivalry on the part of his political opponents. We trust this great mark of esteem and confidence may solace him in his illness and contribute to his recovery.

We would fain hope that this handsome conduct of the republicans is the harbinger of a better spirit in our political contests. The license of personal abuse and calumny which deforms our party struggles is a disgrace to American civilization. Its reckless venom and unscrupulous distortion of facts disgust the better part of the public, and arouse, in many cases, such a sense of outrage that people incline to discredit accusations when they are well founded. When every party contest is a campaign of atrocious calumny from which the best and purest characters do not escape, knaves find shelter and security behind so great a mass of unfounded libels and the loathing incredulity which they engender. We wish the good example set by the republican Congressmen in the case of Mr. Kerr might be imitated by both political parties in the strenuous Presidential campaign that is now opening.

The Desires of the Conkling Army.

The despatches from Cincinnati are filled with the doings and achievements of a gentleman long known in New York and in the army, but now for the first time in politics. We mean Colonel J. Schuyler Crosby, the President of the Conkling Republican Club, who shows the brilliancy and dash of Desaix at Marengo in his campaign for Conkling. Colonel Crosby was a distinguished soldier during the war, and is the man to distinguish himself in any position. It seems that some of our reformers thought it their duty to insist upon taking down the Conkling flag which had been hoisted under the command of the Colonel. We need not say that the flag was not taken down. The reformers, who are mainly old maids in politics, and have Bristow prayer meetings, found that in dealing with Crosby they had a man who would have thrown them out of the window one after another and their tea-pots after them if they had attempted to interfere with his colors. The Colonel's gallantry has won him many friends among the Conkling leaders, and if our brilliant Senator should be elected he will find it his duty to give the Colonel the best mission in his gift.

An Anxious Democratic Spectator.

Among the distant observers of the proceedings at Cincinnati there is none, except the republican candidates themselves, who take so keen an interest in the result as Governor Tilden. What is done at Cincinnati will be the making or the marring of his political fortunes. His hopes will rise and sink with the prospects of Mr. Blaine. Blaine's nomination would both insure his own and make it equivalent to an election. No other republican candidate could bring Tilden's peculiar strength into such bold relief, for against Blaine the whole democratic canvass from beginning to end would be concentrated on the reform issue, which is precisely where it is Governor Tilden's interest, as it has been his constant aim, to place it. Blaine's ugly letters would necessarily be the principal campaign documents on the democratic side, and a reform candidate would have to be taken to drive them home. Against such an opponent Tilden would carry New York by seventy thousand majority, and the party that wins New York will make a sure thing of the Presidency, as everybody concedes the strongest combination for beating Tilden is Conkling for the first place on the republican ticket, with a popular Western man for the Vice Presidency.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW YORK.—It was the vote of Pennsylvania in the Chicago Convention in 1860 which defeated Mr. Seward, who was there as the favorite son of New York. It would be a painful repetition of history if Pennsylvania were to defeat Mr. Conkling for the same reason that it defeated Mr. Seward—namely, that he is a New Yorker. There should be the kindest feelings between New York and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania has now a fine chance of showing them.

PINCHBACK FOR THE CABINET.—Shall there be a colored man in the next Cabinet? There should be if Mr. Morton is nominated at Cincinnati and elected, for Mr. Pinchback, we learn, has organized all the colored delegates in his behalf. Gratitude would compel President Morton to make Mr. Pinchback either Secretary of State or Secretary of War. It might be well for ambitious statesmen to pay Pinchback a little attention, for he may be the colored Warwick of the next administration. But all depends on Morton.

VAULTING AMBITION.—From the beginning of his career in politics Mr. Blaine fixed his eyes upon the Presidency as his ultimate goal. For that he labored and struggled and planned. So it was with Henry Clay, with Daniel Webster, with Stephen A. Douglas, with Seward, with Chase, and in each illustrious instance it was only an illus-

tration of "vaulting ambition which o'erleaps itself and falls on the other"—side of the Convention. Mr. Blaine is likely to add another name to the list of celebrated failures.

The Extradition Treaty with England.

From the Standard, the Cabinet organ in the London press, we have a curious utterance on the attitude of the English government on the question of the Extradition Treaty with this country. At the same time the President has laid before the House of Representatives a brief report from Secretary Fish on the matter, together with the correspondence, of which we have already given the main points. The Standard, speaking semi-officially for Mr. Disraeli, concedes that the American position on the interpretation of the treaty, and possibly, also, on the application, or, rather, want of application, of the act of 1870 to the treaty, is "technically right," but adds unaccountably that our position is also "substantially wrong." Leaving such odd logic to its self-destruction we meet with a proposition in the same article which may fairly be put as follows:—The British government being technically wrong in the position it has "reluctantly" taken, we must hope that the United States government will soon find itself in a position to assent to an interpretation of the present treaty or the conclusion of a new one which will insure the objects the two governments have in view, for the British government cannot depart from its present position. There is a massive coolness about this, particularly that portion which suggests that America should assent to an admittedly wrong interpretation of a document which from its very nature must have a technical construction that is absolute. Mr. Fish in his able correspondence has left Earl Derby literally nothing to stand upon except unlicensed stubbornness. Hence we cannot wonder that it should be as difficult for an "organ" to find arguments for an official in such an attitude as it was for the servant Goldsmith tells of to give plausibility to the story of his lordly master, who said he shot a buck through the right hind leg and the ear with the same bullet. The servant, after scratching his head, did it by saying that the buck was scratching his ear; but he begged his master in a whisper, "For God's sake don't make it so hard to make both ends meet." The task given the Standard was more difficult, or the writer less ready witted, for we find that he can only wriggle in the difficulty, and not out of it.

Mr. Fish, in his report, confines himself on the vexed question to the simple but emphatic statement that "Great Britain has declined to surrender the fugitives unless the government of the United States would give certain stipulations or make certain guarantees not contemplated or provided for by the treaty between the two governments." Since it is admitted on all hands that the treaty does not contemplate or provide for the guarantees the British government demand, and that, notwithstanding, Earl Derby refuses to surrender the criminals committed under the treaty, we think its infraction by Great Britain is clearly made out, and it must lapse. This leaves the British Foreign Office in a position not creditable to either its ingenuity or purpose or felicity in argument. There was a plain and honorable course open to Great Britain if it found fault with a treaty which has, however, stood the test of thirty-four years—namely, by giving the usual notice of its intention to withdraw therefrom. By waiting until it had a batch of American criminals and then endeavoring to force a wrong interpretation upon us it has put itself in a sinister light before the world, and given Mr. Fish a masterly position in the negotiations to come.

THE ONLY CANDIDATE who shows any growing strength at Cincinnati is Roscoe Conkling. He gains every hour, and unless the Blaine people carry through their policy of hurrah he will win.

MR. BRISTOW is a young man and can wait. He will learn in six or eight years that the most complete detective system will never make a President of the United States. We do not want a Fouché administration.

CONKLING AND LOGAN would be an eagle soaring, red hot, sky blue, Hail Columbia, Fourth of July ticket—just the ticket to run like lightning in the centennial year.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

TARBOR is from Massachusetts. If Blaine gets well the homoeopaths will brag. Purple and orange should not be worn by gait.

A son of General Longstreet is running a village hotel in Georgia.

If you want to make an Iowa woman talk tell her to hold her tongue.

Harriet Prescott, now Mrs. Spofford, will spend the summer at Newburyport, Mass.

Most of the chaplains favor Bristow; but we have not yet heard from Tipton, of Nebraska.

Whenever Sen Butler sees that the affairs of this Republic show signs of decay he goes fishing.

Boston Post.—"They've got a singing doll at the Centennial. She hums 'I'm awfully sweet when I sing.'"

Mr. Storey's new Chicago evening paper is edited by Mr. F. F. Powers, formerly editor of the Newport News.

There are reasons why it is painful that ex-Senator Matt H. Carpenter cannot be a candidate for Vice President.

Men representing themselves as agents for Eastern florists and horticulturists are deceiving farmers in the Territories.

The place where Bret Harte, of New Jersey, is to stay for the season is very "swell," and is called Murray Hill House.

A Springfield, Mass., baptism service was delayed the other day because one of the patients was trying to finish a gored dross.

Goethe.—"It is extremely difficult to correct and sift whole, half and quarter errors, and to put what of truth they contain in its proper place."

The French consider the wearing of diamonds on the street the height of bad taste; and a young lady, unmarried, who wore jewels, would be looked on as a paragon.

The editor of the Springfield Republican complains that some fishermen on the Connecticut use a four inch, instead of the lawful five-inch, mesh. He "went in" Sunday, and was caught by the ear.

Perhaps there is nothing in this world that makes a man so mad as to pose when he sees that a landscape photograph is to be taken, and when it is printed discovers that he appears not like Washington or Napoleon, but like a disipated pinhead, with his right boot on his left shoulder.

It may be of interest to our free prairie readers to know, that when a New York wife, living on a fourth story, and being too poor to have a servant, wishes to go to market, she puts a basket on one arm and her child on the other, and, locking her door, goes shopping for state radishes and pale greens.